

# 2025 #REALCOLLEGE SURVEY INSTITUTION REPORT



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Institutional Effectiveness Office  
Compton College

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Invitations to complete the #RealCollege survey questionnaire were sent by email to approximately 6,296 enrolled students at Compton College and 423 students participated in the 2025 Real College Survey. Thus, the estimated survey response rate is 6.7%.

## **\*\*Overall Basic Needs Insecurity Rates during 2025\*\***

- 55% of respondents experienced food insecurity within the prior 30 days
- 68% of respondents experienced housing insecurity within the previous year
- 28% of respondents experienced homelessness within the previous year

\* 72% of students at Compton College during 2025 experienced at least one of these forms of basic needs insecurity in the past year.

\* There is substantial variation in basic needs insecurity across subgroups.

\* 33% of students experiencing food insecurity reported utilizing CalFresh/SNAP benefits

\*4% of students experiencing homelessness reported utilizing some type of housing benefit

*For more information on the research methodology and survey participants, please contact the Institutional Effectiveness Office at [research@compton.edu](mailto:research@compton.edu)*

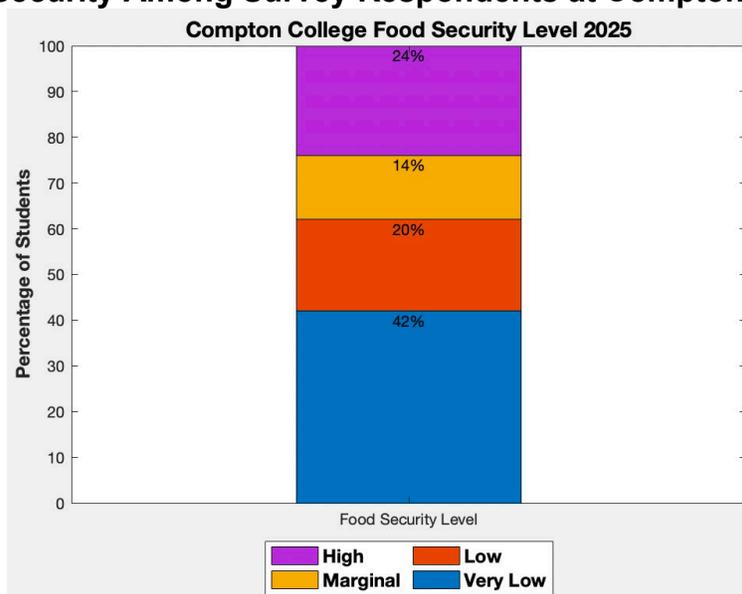
## PREVALENCE OF BASIC NEEDS INSECURITY

### Food Insecurity

“Food Insecurity” is defined as the limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe food, or the ability to acquire such food in a socially acceptable manner. The most extreme form often manifests as a persistent physiological sense of hunger that negatively impacts students’ academic outcomes. The Institutional Effectiveness Office (IEO) analyzed data from the #REALCollege Survey, which incorporated an 18-item instrument to measure basic needs insecurity developed by the United States Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (USDA)<sup>1</sup>.

Within the last 30 days preceding completion of the survey, more than half of the respondents reported experiencing low or very low levels of food security (Figure 1). Approximately 52% of survey respondents reported an inability to afford to eat balanced meals; and 55% worried about running out of food before having enough money to purchase more for themselves.

**Figure 1. Food Security Among Survey Respondents at Compton College**

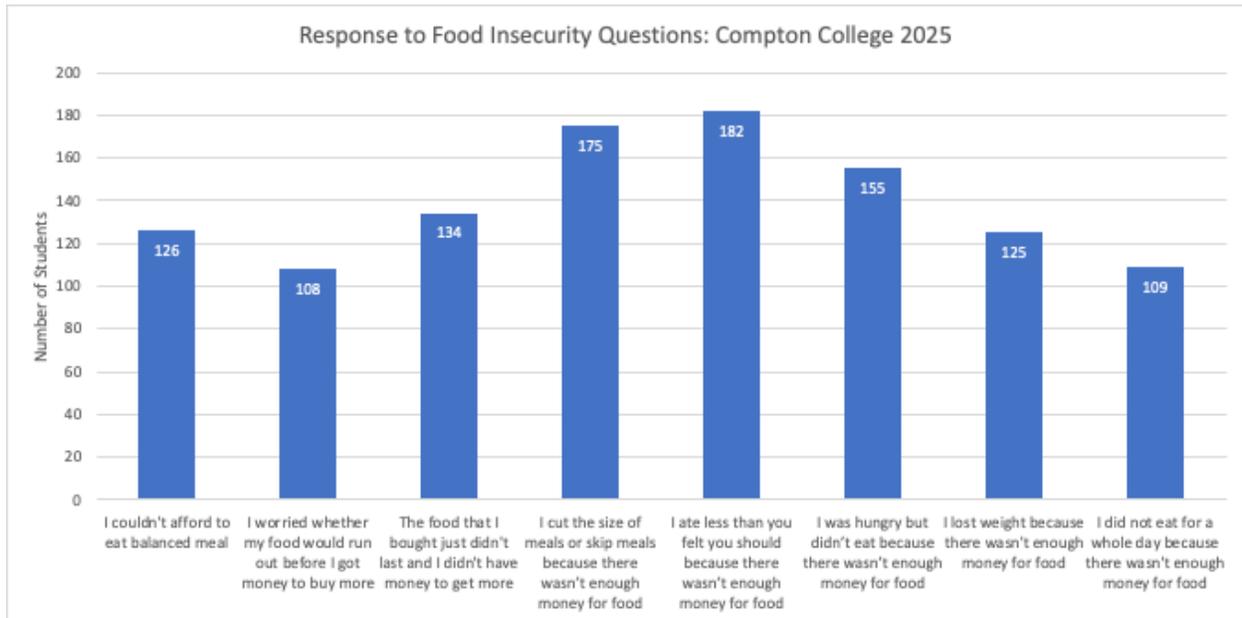


Amongst the 423 students that responded to the survey, 62% of students reported low or very low food security level in 2025. Just 1 in 4 students reported a sense of high food security during the same time period.

*Notes: According to the USDA, students at either low or very low food security are termed food insecure. Cumulative percentage maybe rounded to the nearest whole number.*

<sup>1</sup> Guide to Measuring Household Food Security. USDA Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). <https://fns-prod.azureedge.us/sites/default/files/FSGuide.pdf>

**Figure 2. Food Insecurity Among Survey Respondents at Compton College**



Across each of the eight indicators pertaining to food insecurity, more than a quarter of respondents indicated experiencing at least one challenge with meeting nutritional needs such as:

- Being unable to afford eating balanced meals
- Worrying about running out of food
- Rationing meals

Nearly a third of respondents reported feeling hungry because they did not have enough money for food and lost weight as a result of undereating.

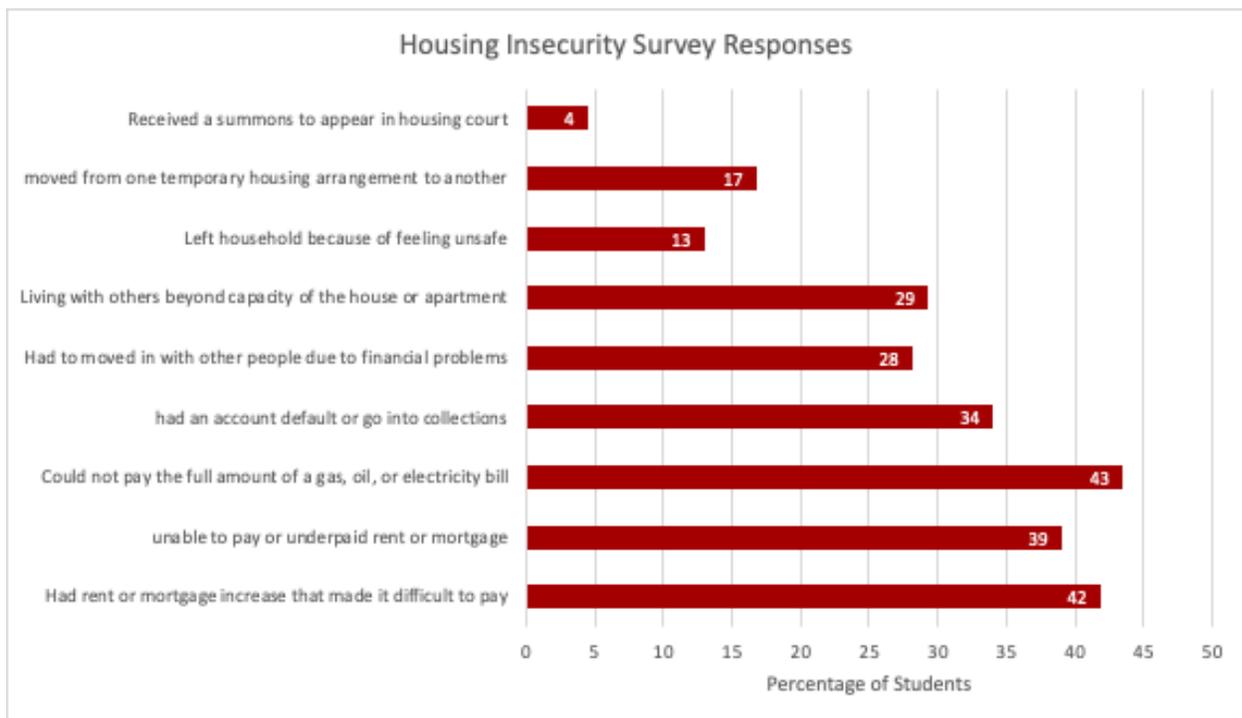
Overall, the data from the survey confirm that adequate, reliable access to nutritious food is a significant challenge for students.

## Housing Insecurity

Housing insecurity incorporates many challenges with examples such as struggling to pay for rent and/or utilities. Another indication of housing insecurity includes the need to move frequently in the absence of long-term, viable permanent solutions. Housing insecurity amongst the Compton College student body was assessed utilizing the nine-item instrument developed by the Hope Center. If the students answer affirmatively to experiencing at least one of the items in the previous year, the student met the criteria to be considered as “housing insecure”.

Data from the 2025 survey suggest that upwards of 68% of Compton College students may be housing insecure.

**Figure 3. Housing Insecurity Among Survey Respondents at Compton College (n = 423)**



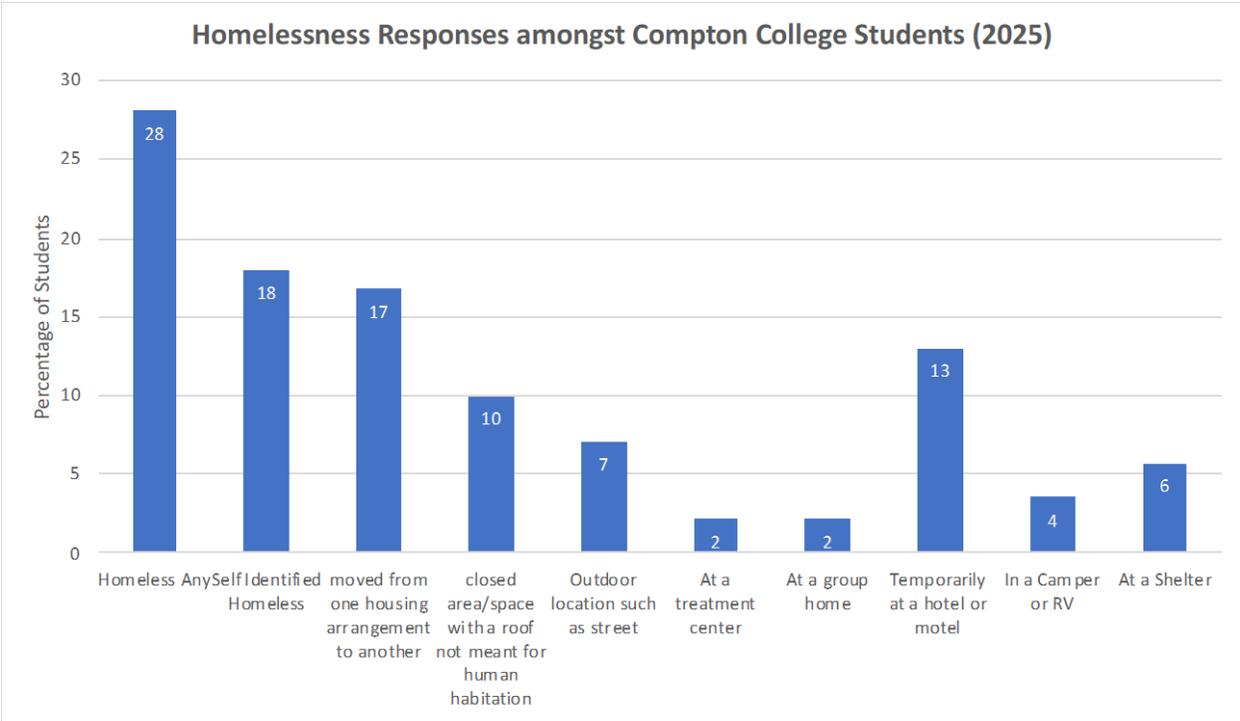
A closer look at individual housing security items reveals that students are struggling to pay utility bills (43% of respondents) and facing rent or mortgage increases that make monthly payments more difficult (42% of respondents). Consequently, nearly 30% of students reported moving in with others due to financial constraints, resulting in overcrowded living conditions. These findings underscore the need for expanded housing assistance to enable students to focus on their academic endeavors and long-term success. The upcoming campus housing project represents a key investment in student stability, both inside and beyond the classroom.

## Homelessness

Homelessness means that a person does not have a stable shelter or reliable location to live. Students were identified as homeless if they responded affirmatively to a question asking if they had been homeless or experienced living conditions that are considered signs of homelessness in the previous year. Homelessness among students was assessed with a tool developed by California State University researchers.

How prevalent is homelessness at Compton College? As displayed below, 28% of survey respondents experience homelessness (Figure 4).

**Figure 4. Homelessness Among Survey Respondents at Compton College**

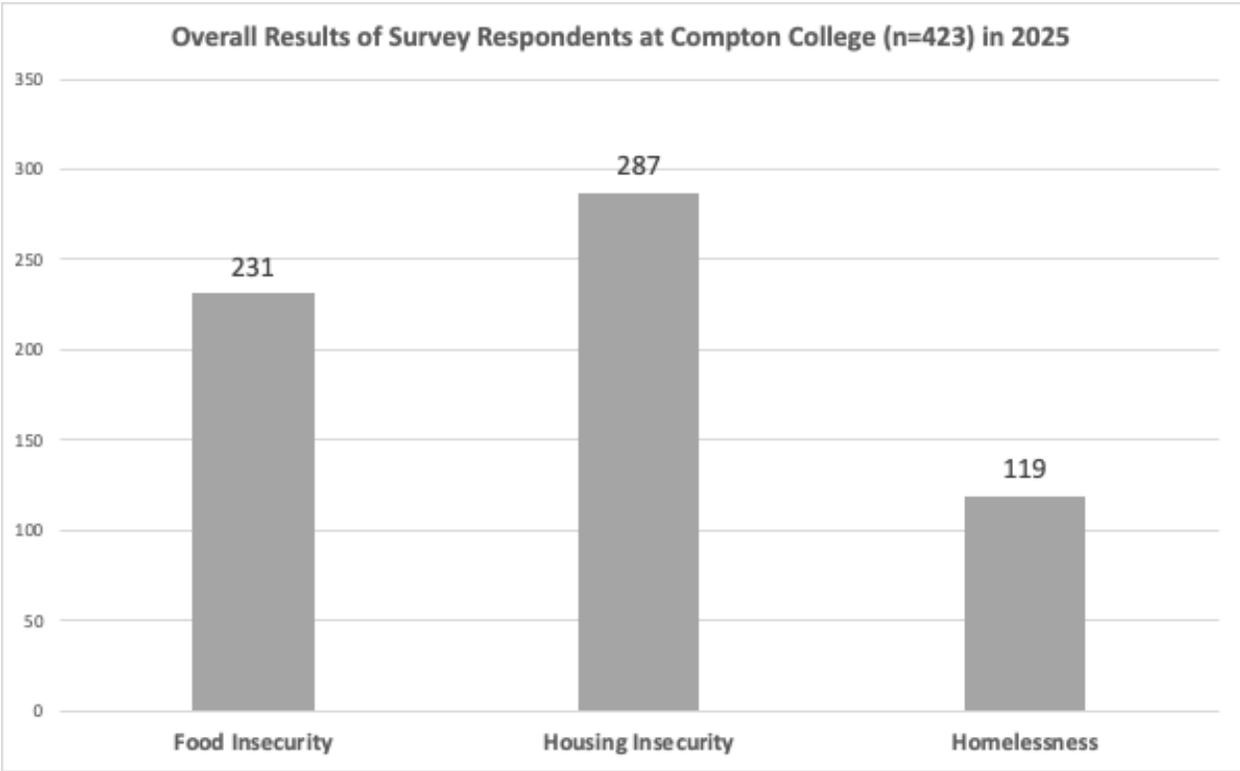


Survey results indicate that 18% of students self-identified as homeless. An additional 17% reported moving from one housing arrangement to another, while 13% reported staying temporarily at a hotel or motel. Notably, only 6% of students reported staying at a shelter. Given the limited sample size and the ongoing impact of rising housing costs, the actual prevalence of homelessness may be even higher than these figures suggest.

### Overall results amongst Survey Respondents Attending Compton College

Overall results for survey respondents at Compton College shown below illustrates high rate of food insecurity, a higher rate of housing insecurity, and a higher rate of homelessness (Figure 5). 55% of the survey respondents responded that they have food insecurity (low and very low food security), 67% responded what they experienced housing insecurity while 28% of Compton College’s respondents reported being homeless.

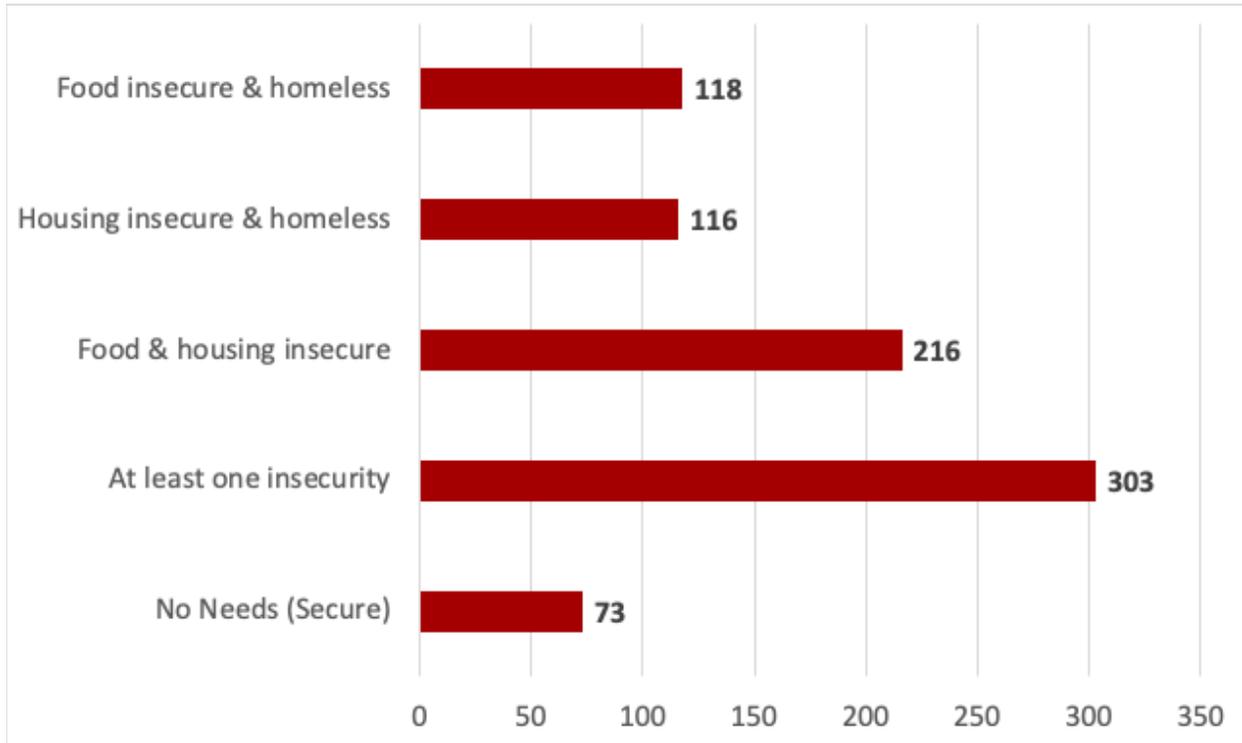
Figure 5. Comparison of Basic Needs Insecurity Rates



Food insecurity and housing insecurity are notably elevated among survey respondents. Given that the sample represents a subset of the full student body, the true prevalence of these challenges may be substantially higher.

## Overlapping Challenges

Food insecurity, housing insecurity, and homelessness are overlapping concerns, with 72% of students at Compton College experiencing at least one of these forms of basic needs insecurity in the past year (Figure 6).



Many students face multiple forms of financial insecurity simultaneously. This analysis examines the extent to which surveyed students experienced overlapping challenges. Only 17% of respondents reported being fully secure with no insecurities. Overall, 72% of students experienced at least one type of insecurity (303 students), while 51% of survey respondents (216 students) reported experiencing both food and housing insecurity. An additional 27% reported housing insecurity and homelessness, and 28% reported food insecurity and homelessness. These findings underscore that food insecurity and housing instability are persistent, compounding challenges with direct consequences for student well-being and academic performance.

## Disparities in Basic Needs Insecurity

There are students that are at higher risk of basic needs insecurity than others. The tables shown below present rates of food insecurity, housing insecurity, and homelessness according to students' demographic, academic, and economic circumstances, as well as their life circumstances. First table highlights demographics such as gender identity, transgender identity, sexual orientation, highest levels of parental education, racial or ethnic background, citizenship and residents of the US, age, and student athlete status.

**Table 1. Demographic Disparities in Rates of Basic Needs Insecurity Among Survey Respondents at Compton College\***

	Number of Students	Food Insecurity**	Housing Insecurity	Homelessness
<b>Gender Identity</b>				
Male	77	54	58	31
Female	269	161	206	81
Non-Binary	6	6	6	*
Self-describe	.	.	.	.
<b>Transgender Identity</b>				
Identifies as Transgender	6	6	6	*
Does not identify as transgender	342	213	262	110
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>				
Heterosexual or straight	277	170	207	86
Gay or lesbian	16	11	13	*
Bisexual	25	20	21	13
Self-describe	.	.	.	.
<b>Highest Level of Parental Education</b>				
No high school diploma	69	42	53	20
High school diploma/GED	84	57	67	27
Some college	75	49	59	29
College Certificate	45	24	32	14
Associate's Degree	36	19	27	10
Bachelor's degree	19	11	11	7
Graduate degree	5	*	*	*
Does not know	16	14	15	7
<b>Racial or Ethnic Background</b>				
White or Caucasian	38	19	24	12
African American or Black	131	95	111	57
Hispanic or Latinx	192	111	143	51

	Number of Students	Food Insecurity**	Housing Insecurity	Homelessness
<b>Racial or Ethnic Background (continued)</b>				
<b>American Indian or Alaskan Native</b>	13	10	10	6
<b>Indigenous</b>	.	.	.	.
<b>Middle Eastern or North African or Arab or Arab American</b>	*	*	*	*
<b>Southeast Asian</b>	8	*	*	*
<b>Pacific Islander or Native Hawaiian</b>	*	*	*	*
<b>Other Asian or Asian American</b>	*	*	*	*
<b>Other</b>	.	.	.	.
<b>Student is a U.S. Citizen or Permanent Resident</b>				
<b>Yes</b>	328	204	251	106
<b>No</b>	21	14	17	7
<b>Age</b>				
<b>18 to 20</b>	26	9	10	6
<b>21 to 25</b>	74	34	44	15
<b>26 to 30</b>	37	26	31	19
<b>Older than 30</b>	208	147	179	75

\*Note: Results from any category with fewer than 5 respondents are not shown in the table. Not all questions were responded to in the survey by the 423 total survey participants and more than one choice could be selected when students were completing this survey. The Number of Students column indicates the number of survey respondents to our measure of homelessness. The number respondents to our measures of food and housing insecurity may vary slightly. Classifications of gender and race/ethnicity are not mutually exclusive. Students could self-identify with multiple classifications. Food Insecurity: if survey respondents answered 'low food security' and 'very low food security' then they were included in the final count of students who experienced food insecurity.

Key demographic findings include that the majority of survey respondents identified as African American or Hispanic/Latinx, held U.S. citizenship or permanent resident status, and were older than 30. The underrepresentation of students who recently completed high school may mean that the full picture of food and housing insecurity among younger students is not captured here, and results could shift if a larger share of that population responded. While this survey alone cannot establish direct associations between parental education and student food or housing security, trends suggest substantially higher insecurity rates among students whose parents did not attain a high school diploma, held a diploma or GED, or had some college experience. Approximately 70% of male respondents reported food insecurity, compared to 60% of female respondents. Among LGBTQ students, rates of both food and housing insecurity were disproportionately higher.

However, the second table focuses more on student academic, socioeconomics, and life circumstances as illustrated below.

**Table 2. Rates of Basic Needs Insecurity by Student Life Experiences Among Survey Respondents at Compton College\***

	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Food Insecurity**</b>	<b>Housing Insecurity</b>	<b>Homelessness</b>
<b>Modality of Classes</b>				
All in-person classes	109	54	62	23
Hybrid	227	126	160	74
All online classes	85	50	63	21
<b>College Enrollment Status</b>				
Full-time (at least 12 credits)	247	138	168	80
Part-time (less than 12 credits)	174	92	118	38
<b>Years in College</b>				
Less than 1	121	70	82	37
1 to 2	129	81	95	45
3 or more	171	78	108	35
<b>Dependency Status</b>				
Dependent	28	11	18	5
Independent	288	193	230	102
Does not know	33	14	19	7
<b>Student Receives the Pell Grant</b>				
Yes	263	153	190	84
No	125	60	72	30
<b>Relationship Status</b>				
Single	213	149	168	80
In a relationship	71	35	51	17
Married or domestic partnership	55	27	40	14
Divorced	9	6	7	*
<b>Student has children</b>				
Yes	110	76	89	33
No	260	151	193	84
<b>Student has been in Foster care</b>				
Yes	40	32	38	25
No	309	185	229	88
<b>Student has been in military</b>				
Yes	8	6	7	*
No	342	213	262	113
<b>Student has been seeking work in the past 30 days</b>				
Yes	206	124	143	80
No	213	106	142	39

	Number of Students	Food Insecurity**	Housing Insecurity	Homelessness
<b>Type of Student Employment</b>				
Work-Study Job	69	39	45	22
Other Job	196	109	132	49
<b>Weekly Working Hours</b>				
0 – 20 hours/week	212	111	132	62
21 – 30 hours/week	57	36	42	16
31 – 39 hours/week	21	10	14	*
40+ hours/week	77	47	60	21
<b>Self-Reported Hourly Pay</b>				
Less than \$7.25/hour	8	*	6	*
\$7.25/hour	*	*	*	*
\$7.26 to \$10.00/hour	6	6	5	*
\$10.01 to \$16.49/hour	42	27	29	14
\$16.50/hour	43	32	30	15
More than \$16.50/hour	165	94	120	40
<b>Student has been convicted of a crime</b>				
Yes	21	17	20	15
No	329	201	248	99
<b>Disability or Medical Condition</b>				
Learning Disability	38	24	30	16
Physical disability	27	20	21	11
Chronic illness	60	45	45	21
Psychological disorder	121	93	104	54
ADHD	43	29	38	21
Autism	11	7	8	*

\*Note: Results from any category with fewer than 5 participants may not be shown in the table. Not all questions were responded to in the survey by the 423 total survey participants and more than one choice could be selected when students were completing this survey. The Number of Students column indicates the number of survey respondents to our measure of homelessness. The number respondents to our measures of food and housing insecurity may vary slightly. Classifications of Disability or Medical Condition are not mutually exclusive. Students could self-identify with multiple classifications of Disability or Medical Conditions. \*\*Food Insecurity: if survey respondents answered 'low food security' and 'very low food security' then they were included in the final count of students who experienced food insecurity. \*\*Students that completed between elementary school but did not complete the 12<sup>th</sup> grade.

Although the number of respondents to the Real College Survey at Compton College were limited, the responses provided demonstrates insight as to which groups of students were more likely to be affected by food and housing insecurity as well as homelessness. Even though students were on work-study program, over 50% were still food insecure and housing insecure. With respects to weekly working hours and self-reported hourly pay: the proportion of students that were food insecure and housing insecure varied and it would be difficult to directly determine whether certain brackets of students in certain income levels would be more impacted. It was very obvious that amongst students that were convicted of a crime: food, housing and homelessness were very proportionally high. Students that self-reported disability of medical condition had proportionately high food insecurity, housing insecurity, and homelessness. Among Pell Grant recipients, 58% reported food insecurity and 72% reported housing

insecurity. Approximately 32% of Pell Grant recipients self-reported as homeless. More detailed information in the table above.

## ***Actions Compton College is Taking to Address Basic Needs***

Despite the proportionately high levels of food & housing insecurity as well as homelessness, there are several proactive initiatives Compton College is actively working on to address food insecurity and housing insecurity in the greater Compton College community.



- Compton College has weekly scheduled and by appointment CalFresh enrollment sessions as well as once a week farmer's market on-campus. Actively enrolled students receive vouchers to subsidize their purchase of fresh food at the farmer's market. More information here through Food Access LA: <https://foodaccessla.org/compton-college>
- Compton College Student Housing Project: On January 17, 2025, the groundbreaking ceremony was held to begin the construction of on-campus student housing that has 50 double-room units with access to shared bathrooms and common spaces, 50 double-suite units with bathrooms and access to common spaces, and 50 studio units for single occupants for a combined total of 250 beds. \$80.3 million awarded under Assembly Bill 183 – Higher Education Trailer Bill. The total project budget is approximately \$83 million. Construction is on schedule for completion in Summer 2027. The conceptual design of student housing is shown below. Provided are the links to the latest construction information regarding student housing for your information and further details are provided here:
  - <https://www.compton.edu/district/citizens-bond-oversight/construction.aspx>
  - <https://www.hpiarchitecture.com/portfolio/compton-college-student-housing/>



Figures: Compton College Housing Conceptual Design (Photo Credit: HPI Architecture: <https://www.hpiarchitecture.com/portfolio/compton-college-student-housing/>)

## Receiving Assistance and Campus Supports at Compton College

Numerous students at Compton College who experience basic needs insecurity do not receive public assistance (see Table 3). Among food insecure students, 33% receive SNAP benefits. In addition, 4% of students who experience homelessness receive housing assistance. It is also worth noting that students who are secure in their basic needs are still accessing public benefits, albeit at lower rates (38%) than their peers.

A growing number of on-campus supports are being offered but again, few students are accessing them (see Table 4). Of the students experiencing basic needs insecurity at Compton College, only about 16% use on-campus supports.



**Table 3. Use of Assistance Among Survey Respondents at Compton College According to Basic Needs Security**

	<b># Students</b>	<b>Food Insecure</b>	<b>Housing Insecure</b>	<b>Homeless</b>
<b>Medicaid</b>	141	100	117	59
<b>SNAP (Food stamp)</b>	166	123	142	74
<b>WIC</b>	46	32	39	20
<b>Utility Assistance</b>	28	19	28	10
<b>Housing Assistance</b>	36	29	34	18
<b>Transportation Assistance</b>	54	36	43	22
<b>Social Security Disability Income</b>	23	20	20	8
<b>Child Care Assistance</b>	28	23	26	18
<b>SSI</b>	15	13	12	4
<b>Unemployment</b>	22	17	21	9
<b>TANF</b>	46	38	45	25

Majority of students surveyed that relies on assistance from Medicaid (California state ran health insurance) to WIC, food stamps, housing/transportation assistance, Social Security disability income, childcare, SSI, unemployment and TANF: the proportions of food insecure and housing insecure were well over 50-60%. Although the percentage and proportion of homeless students surveyed receiving assistance were lower, this only captures the surface of the on-going persistent problem of food and housing resources in our community.

**Table 4. Use of *Campus Supports* Among Survey Respondents at Compton College According to Basic Needs Security**

	# students	Food Insecure	Housing Insecure	Homeless
<b>Food from campus food pantry</b>	78	59	65	32
<b>Housing Assistance</b>	8	7	8	8
<b>Campus Mental Health</b>	18	15	16	8
<b>Campus Health</b>	21	14	19	12
<b>Childcare</b>	8	7	8	6
<b>Transportation</b>	29	24	26	15
<b>Help with SNAP</b>	21	18	20	10

Out of the 423 students surveyed, 156 students did not know about basic needs center. 203 students (47%) were aware of the basic needs center while 96/203 that were aware of basic needs center on campus *used* campus services to access basic needs. Amongst the students that utilized campus supports, majority that relied on food from pantry, housing assistance, mental health, childcare, transportation and in need of SNAP were proportionally food insecure and housing insecure.

There were a variety of reasons as to why students did not obtain campus support help and the general consensus reasons amongst students that were surveyed includes: school being far from home, rarely go onto campus (probably online/hybrid students), lack of reliable transportation, staff in the office being unwelcoming that made it hard to receive help, and would like to save the basic needs help for an emergency when the student really is in need.

Table 5 presents student survey responses regarding additional campus assistance. Responses frequently addressed the need for wages that keep pace with inflation and rising costs of living, as well as expanded support for food, safe housing, and mental health. Students offered a range of practical and constructive suggestions, detailed below.

**Table 5. Student suggestions regarding additional campus assistance**

<b>Student Survey Responses to: what types of additional assistance would students like to see to address food &amp; housing insecurity for students?</b>
<b>all options are available, and faculty ensures students are aware of how to access.</b>
<b>be provided with a case manager instead of finding info on my own terms</b>
<b>Something similar to what churches do like give out boxes of food items</b>
<b>More support for food</b>
<b>resources for utilities, transportation or school supplies example lap top with protective case.</b>
<b>just the food issue should be more days the pantry to be open to students</b>
<b>housing then food</b>
<b>Housing Assisting services and food programs.</b>
<b>I think the school can offer a free beverage to go with a free meal.</b>
<b>Just being able to grab things on the weekend if we can't throughout the week.</b>
<b>grants for students struggling to eat or find a home</b>
<b>Consistency and fairness in disbursements</b>
<b>I think it would be helpful to have lower cost meal/snack options at school. Everything is so expensive at the cafeteria. Also, I hope there could be a food stipend for hot food outside of campus.</b>
<b>Health care</b>
<b>trades</b>
<b>More information on it, maybe seminars or meetings to explain how to get resources.</b>
<b>Both, possibly a more direct way to get permanent housing.</b>
<b>Keep doing what Compton college is doing and it's going to get better and better.</b>
<b>Housing and mental health.</b>
<b>The income limits need to be adjusted to match the cost of living. If this happened, I would be able to take advantages of the resources available to me.</b>
<b>work</b>
<b>Financial literacy seminars</b>
<b>I just got out of prison doing 33 years and I feel people need low-income and having housing helps, for your mental and your physical it allows you to have a clear thought to be able to get your education and section 8, they do have housing programs, but they are housing you have to share rooms with but it is better then nothing actually better then being on the streets.</b>
<b>Compton College is great helping with food needs. I'm not sure about housing assistance and if offered. I sure need help though.</b>
<b>More affordable housing.</b>
<b>Some donation programs or support groups would help</b>
<b>las 2 son muy importantes para los estudiantes</b>

availability for use

I would like it if the school would give us vouchers for food outside of campus.

Ayuda para pagar renta y calfresh para personas sin seguro social. Ayuda con cash

No junk foods

more check ups

Have programs that are available for all students. If you work at all you can't qualify for any services.

It would be nice to see more housing available for locals and decent places where it is more comfortable. It would be great to see our loans and grants be paid on time. More time for students who hasn't attended school in while or has other class assignments and quizzes, to be able to finish and submit in a timelier manner. .

Whatever is available.

Accessible fruits like apples, oranges, and bananas at EveryTable.

Help with utilities and food and housing for my son

Anything that help !?

Healthier and abundant snack options for free in different departments a pantry for students to be able to eat at home

Just permanent housing

the money that compton college gives to the students for the farmers market helps me as a student to get some healthy meals into my diet. such as fruits and vegetables on where i can snack on while working on school work.

I would like to see our pantry stocked and open daily it's often closed those are the days I don't eat I would also like to see more help with housing homeless student especially those like myself that are going through a domestic violence situation

more food options

To address food and housing insecurity for students, here are some additional support services that could make a significant impact: On-campus food pantries and meal programs: Expanding or establishing food pantries that are easily accessible for students, along with partnerships with local restaurants and food banks, can help meet students' nutritional needs. Subsidized housing options: Universities could offer more affordable housing solutions or partnerships with local affordable housing programs to make it easier for students to secure stable living situations. Emergency financial aid funds: Providing more flexible emergency funds for students facing short-term financial crises can help alleviate immediate concerns related to housing or food insecurity. Access to meal swipe programs or community kitchens: Developing systems where students can donate unused meal swipes or access shared kitchen spaces for cooking meals could reduce costs. Support services for students with families: Students with children often face additional barriers to securing stable housing and food. Offering tailored services, such as child care or food assistance, could ease their burdens. Mental health and

**counseling support: Addressing the mental health aspect of food and housing insecurity, such as offering counseling services to help students cope with stress related to these issues, would also be beneficial. These types of programs can help create a more supportive environment for students who are struggling with these basic needs.**

#### **Food and housing**

**Providing students with a stipend of some sort to assist with rising housing costs. It is extremely difficult for single mothers/women with growing children as they need additional support as well. Having a pantry on campus with canned goods of some sort and possibly fruits and veggies. I know my campus does have farmers market on wednesdays which is awesome!**

#### **Rent assistance**

**section 8 or project housing.**

#### **Not having to worry about when will the next meal be**

**Not sure if this is school to school or just Compton, it is not really an additional support just one that needs a change. I understand 1 meal a day per person but if someone else is not going to eat their meal why can I not get theirs even though they are okay with it. Enough food is purchased with for the intent that each student will get one meal, why not let me get 2 when one of my friends doesn't get theirs? Never had a problem until this year but majority of the food I eat is from school therefore by them eliminating that I am not eating!**

**more resources for help and give us our financial aid on time and not have my account on hold and not tell me what i need to do to fix it.**

**Help with rent for people that don't live in la county that are still Compton college students**

**Wrap around services for housing. Not just the CES intake and no follow up.**

**Case management services, housing navigation services, and homeless referrals to permanent supportive housing.**

**Consistent consideration for working people that still can't afford housing**

#### **Housing**

**rent for my apartment 3 day quit on my dooe last week 2000 dollar behind scared of getting kick out and not having enough food everyday**

**Healthy food banks and free food voucher**

**mental assistance to help with the mental stress that comes with aspiring for greatness as fair as our educational journey**

#### **Campus housing**

**Housing and funding for housing. Most safe neighborhoods require a minimum credit score to qualify for renting an apartment or house that most would otherwise not qualify for.**

#### **Book use**

**Apoyo para todos por igual, por que por no tener un seguro social, no aplicamos para ninguna ayuda, solo para sorteos y nunca e podido ganar nada, y no es justo que por no tener un seguro social no podamos agarrar vales cash, cal fresh, y mucha ayuda mas.**

<b>Housing</b>
<b>I think you all have everything necessary</b>
<b>More support for single parents disabled people</b>
<b>Help with getting into a nice environment for me and my kid as well with help for food</b>
<b>basic toiletries</b>
<b>Domestic violence support, human trafficking support , black womens mental health group</b>
<b>housing</b>
<b>If other colleges to be trained by Compton College and put God first</b>
<b>When a student works less than 30 hrs a week they should be entitled to a food grant or some kind of help with bills or rent because pay check varies when a person miss a day of work.</b>
<b>Weekends food services</b>
<b>evrything i can get is good</b>
<b>More on campus food pantries, a meal swipe sharing program to help donate un used meals collections to other students, a community kitchen</b>
<b>Que dieran tarjetas para gasolina tarjetas de la Walmart target</b>
<b>I think there's a lot of support already maybe just working on getting that information out there for certain programs.</b>
<b>More resources and faster turn around time</b>
<b>i think its doing a good job for students as is</b>
<b>health</b>
<b>rental and car repairs</b>
<b>More programs for those who suffer with depression or other mental health issues please.</b>
<b>More money and assistance</b>
<b>a weekly/monthly box of everytable mailed To home address</b>
<b>I've seen that the school provides a little clothing area every other Wednesday at the farmers market but wasn't informed that there was a specific spot to help students out. We are told about some of the programs to help us out but I believe counselors should tell their students a good amount of the actual reliable sources that will help them out in the mean time if possible. Also having food drives and being consistent about it if possible.</b>
<b>Clothes donations</b>
<b>help them if they cant afford it. referrals them</b>
<b>Resource Workshops</b>
<b>apoyo economico</b>
<b>free money would be really helpful. I live with my sister, my dad, my step mom and her 4 children with their own each family. so about 11 of us in the house. I don't pay any rent, but i do pay for my own everyday expenses such as food, car, car insurance, for my sister sometimes.</b>

<b>disability support</b>
<b>Mor pantry days of giving out food needed for students</b>
<b>Right now I think our system at our campus is satisfying</b>
<b>Mas opciones de comida</b>
<b>food</b>
<b>moral and spiritual support is just as important. maybe a faith based support group will help.</b>
<b>Housing vouchers.</b>
<b>Thanks for the support.</b>
<b>Housing</b>
<b>Renovation of school</b>
<b>I would like to see more food box give away once a week , housing is a bigger problem I would like to see people in housing instead of worry about where they supposed to sleep</b>
<b>More flyers or emails regarding special events or additional information with services.</b>
<b>Make the information and resources available for all students.</b>
<b>Housing assistance, ways for people who are homeless to obtain vouchers or shelters</b>
<b>More housing opportunities for students to assist with working, maintaining affordable rent while attending school.</b>
<b>any help</b>
<b>Great!</b>
<b>I think a support on how to manage food and making more nutritious meals</b>
<b>Affordable housing</b>
<b>Mental health</b>
<b>Emergency funds for when I spent money I did not have on a health emergency.</b>
<b>that food support provide healthier snacks</b>
<b>more every table meals for students, and more collab efforts with food brands in order to bridge culture and opportunities such as Kalan FRFRs' 2 FR Day hosted on the campus quad which brings out vendors and the youth in the community.</b>
<b>With rent going up and all the charges in food prices I do worry. But I do believe and have faith that it will be ok</b>
<b>Better food</b>
<b>during covid times we were able to have a certain amount of every table meals. It really helped for meals throughout the week. Also possibly more funds for the farmers market</b>
<b>I believe the college is doing a great job from what I have noticed from the campus. Compton College provides free meals to students and a market for those who need to buy food at a cheaper price. They have also started developing dorms for those who need housing, so I believe they are doing an excellent job in these fields.</b>

**An upgraded version of a food pantry where students can get snacks during school hours**

**Additional resources such as hotel vouchers for homeless student counseling**

**Compton College is doing great in that area**

**I'm not sure**

**More**

**I don't have anything to add.**

**Money.**

**School supplies and materials.**

**1. Expanded Food Pantry Services: More accessible, well-stocked, and discreet food pantries on or near campus with fresh produce, culturally relevant options, and extended hours. 2. Meal Swipe Donation Programs: Allow students with extra meal swipes to donate them to peers in need. 3. Emergency Housing Assistance: Short-term emergency housing options for students facing sudden homelessness or housing instability. 4. Affordable On-Campus Housing: More low-cost dormitory options, flexible lease terms, and financial aid specifically for housing. 5. Housing Subsidies & Rent Assistance: Programs that help cover rent for students living off-campus who struggle with high living costs. 6. Community Partnerships: Collaboration with local shelters, food banks, and organizations to expand available resources. 7. Mental Health & Counseling Support: Services that address the stress and anxiety associated with food and housing insecurity. 8. Job & Financial Support: More work-study opportunities, financial literacy workshops, and emergency grants to help students manage expenses. 9. Transportation Assistance: Free or discounted public transit passes to help students reach affordable food options and housing. 10. Awareness Campaigns Reducing stigma and increasing awareness about available resources so more students feel comfortable seeking help.**

**poder informar a todos sus estudiantes de sus ayudas, ya que no todos estan informados**

**I myself have not needed these resources, although I have recommended to some of my friends that were struggling in economic situations to take classes and utilize the resources that Compton College has for their students and community.**

**Realmente creo apoyando bastante con comidas gratis y banco de comida cada mes**

**I think my college does a good job we get one free meal a day and voucher for the farmers market and it helps a lot I hope they keep these programs**

**Maybe ways students can find a job so they can have income.**

**safe options for housing, as living in compton borderline watts, there are always shootings around my apartments, and one person was shot in the apartments, there is constant police around this area**

**Help for financial services**

**Housing on this campus**

**For students that struggle, possibly an outreach program and email notifications. I am enrolled in an online course, so I know of some things happening on campus, but not all.**

**Im not sure of any since I feel as though there has been enough support**

**Compton has already done a great job at working on providing services and support for food insecurity issues for students. They also are working on further addressing housing insecurity for students by being in the process of creating dorms.**

**It would be great if the college gave away new and used clothes.**

**I believe we have enough resources for food or housing**

**i think everythings good**

**Offering a work program where students can work in exchange for housing**

**Access to wellness checks.**

**Initiatives for creating safe spaces on campus.**

**Community-supported agriculture programs.**

**Food assistance program to be introduced**

**Programs for supporting students with disabilities.**

**Programs for building social networks.**

**Resources for transportation to job sites.**

**A cafeteria where students choose food like a buffet**

**Medical Care**

## CONCLUSION

The #RealCollege survey affirms what has been evident to college administrators, faculty, staff, and students for years: basic needs insecurity is a condition challenging many undergraduates pursuing credentials. The scope of the problem described here is substantial and should be cause for a systemic response.

## ABOUT US

Compton College is redefining what it means to be a student-ready college with a national movement centering on #realcollege student's basic need. To advance the necessary systemic changes to support those needs, our work includes four pillars: action research, engagement and communication, advocacy, and sustainability. For more information, visit [www.compton.edu](http://www.compton.edu)

## CONTACT INFORMATION

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